

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.
Thursday, : : : April 18, 1887.

Value of Our New Acquisition.

The purchase of the Russian American possessions is severely condemned by a large portion of our people. It is claimed that we have merely secured a large extent of bleak territory, utterly worthless for any practical use. We have no doubt the same was said of Jefferson's Louisiana purchase, yet time has shown the territory thus acquired to be among the most valuable and important of all the United States possessions. So it will prove, we have no doubt, with the Russian purchase.

Let us look at it for a moment. It is, or should be, the policy of the United States to produce everything necessary, useful or ornamental, within her own jurisdiction, so that she may be dependent upon foreign powers in the slightest degree possible. If she cannot do this within her present bounds, let her extend them. This was doubtless the object in annexing Russian America. See what advantages we have thereby gained:

The United States had within her limits men of almost every known race and nationality. But of the graceful, handsome, energetic, intellectual and dainty Esquimaux, we do not believe she had a single one. By the purchase of Russian America, she at once acquires a vast number of these highly useful and ornamental citizens, who, in the progress of the great principles of the Declaration of Independence and Impartial Suffrage, will soon become intelligent and independent voters, and will be studiously courted by ambitious politicians.

White Bears did not exist in the United States, of their own free will and accord—and, thanks to the Society for the amelioration of the condition of dumb brutes, the animal kingdom is rapidly being transformed into free moral agents, and will soon be supplied with Bibles, tracts, and missionaries. (The bears will undoubtedly prefer the missionaries—raw.) As white bears would not voluntarily come to the United States, it was clearly the duty of the United States to go to them. This they have done, by securing possession of Russian America.

Seal skins are a valuable species of peltry, extensively used in our country. Yet this nation possessed not a single seal, except the great seal of the United States, the various State seals, and the seals with which the wives of the Mormons are sealed to them. But as so many of the above named could be made generally useful, Russian America abounds in seals. By securing that country, the United States is enabled to raise her own seals.

The possession of health and vigor is essential to the permanency and power of a nation. Health and vigor depend principally upon food and habits. Our new brethren, the Esquimaux, are among the stoutest and hardiest people known. They subsist chiefly upon the flesh of the Walrus, which doubtless imparts this vigor. The United States had not a walrus in all her broad domain. By the purchase of Russian America, she secures an abundance of walrus. Who doubts that the result will be a speedy increase of strength and vigor in our people, and increased power to make other acquisitions, whereby we may produce other articles which now have to be imported from foreign countries?

It has been the boast of the United States, that she possessed almost every variety of climate. This was an empty boast—she had no frigid zone. But she can now make the boast truthfully; for in the purchase of Russian America, she has acquired a vast extent of frigid zone, and soon icebergs will become an article of United States production.

The question of few hours and big wages for a day's labor, is becoming a leading feature in American politics; and it will continue until the laborer is not required to work at all, and has free access to the money-box. The first effort was to make ten hours the standard of a day's labor, and it was with difficulty accomplished. The effort now is to reduce the standard to eight hours. The working-men are warmly in favor of these changes, while the men who have to pay the money are as decidedly opposed to them—so that we now hear of alternate strikes for fewer hours and higher wages. One difficulty the laboring man has to contend against, is the fact that the natural days in the United States are too long. Now, if we could secure any possessions where the days are only from four to eight hours in length, there the four, six or eight hour system would be established, as a natural consequence; and a starting point once secured, the system would soon become established throughout the Union, upon the principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created free and equal, and the provision of the Constitution, that every State shall be secured a Republican form of Government. All men are not equally free, if some have to work ten hours to accomplish a day's labor, while others work but six or eight; and such a discrimination is not Republican. The acquisition

of Russian America is just the right thing in the right place, for the days are of suitable length, from eight hours down to nothing. Now, the labor reformers can intrench themselves firmly on the Arctic Circle, and, making that their base, can "swing around the circle," until the grand principle of no work and no pay is securely established throughout the entire United States.

Among the islands of ice and along the frozen coasts of Russian America, the wrecked vessels of a century have accumulated, in every stage of dilapidation. Now that the United States owns that coast, Yankee enterprise will drag forth and overhaul those wrecks; and we have no reason to doubt that, in the next war, Gideon Welles will set afloat and equip an immense and effective navy from the debris found in that frozen ocean.

These are but a few of the many advantages secured by our new acquisition—and all for the paltry sum of seven millions of dollars. Yet there are those who object to it, and grumble at it!

PRAIRIE NURSERY.—In this issue will be found the advertisement of the "Prairie Nursery" of E. Snyder, at Highland. Mr. Snyder has met with several mishaps in starting his Nursery, but has at length got it established on a firm basis. He made the first start in 1859—60, but the unparalleled drought of the latter year destroyed everything. In the Spring of 1861, he made another start; but the war breaking out in that year, he entered the army, where he continued through the war, and of course his Nursery went to waste again. Since his return home, he has again made the attempt, and is now enabled to offer a choice variety of trees and plants, suitable for this country and climate. Of one thing the public may rest assured—Mr. Snyder will never knowingly palm worthless trash upon them, for the sake of making money.

A stranger came to town, on Saturday, riding a pretty good horse bare-backed, with a blind-bridle. He was very anxious to sell the horse—so much so, that he sold it to a person whom he did not know, for \$60, and trusted him for \$30 of the amount. He was then impatient to cross the river at once. The circumstances were so suspicious, that he was arrested and lodged in the calaboose, until Monday morning, when, nothing new having come to light, and there being no evidence upon which to detain him, he was set at liberty, and got across the river in quick time. There can be but little doubt that he stole the horse.

The Reporter walks upon the assertion that Wathena is the largest town in the County, and does a heavier business than any other. When we state the simple facts, that one man in White Cloud pays more United States Revenue Tax, on business done here, than the entire balance of Doniphan County; that one dry goods store here, sells more goods in a year than all the stores in Wathena combined; and that the lumber business of White Cloud is alone greater than the whole business of Wathena—the large dimensions of the Reporter's joke can be appreciated.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PRACTICE VS. THEORY.—The unparalleled success which attends these remedies in their radical cures of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, King's Evil, Barber's Itch, Ulcer, Sore leg, Ringworm, and all skin diseases, would be deemed incredible, were it not substantiated by "a cloud of living witnesses." Such efficient results cannot fail to challenge our admiration for the genius which displays such science in the extirpation of disease and in the triumph of health. Sold by all Druggists.

The Season may be late in presenting its smiling countenance, but so Demore's Monthly. It is on hand for May, exuberant with Novelties, Brilliant Ideas, Fashions, in their multitudinous forms, Illustrations, Poetry, Music, Braid Patterns, Dress Patterns, Architecture, and a host of other valuable material useful and indispensable to every household. 83 per year.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
473 Broadway, N. Y.

We fear the female suffrage question in Kansas will be more unpopular than if taken upon its simple merits, from the fact that Sam. Wood is taking such an active part in its behalf. The people have come to regard anything with which he is connected, as a humbug or a swindle. The friends of any measure, who desire its approval by the people, will hereafter have to manage to keep him out of it, make up their minds to meet with a failure.

"WESTERN EMPIRE."—This is the title of a Weekly paper, the first number of which we have just received, published at St. Joseph, by Messrs. Hruby & Young. It is a handsome sheet of seven columns to the page, devoted to literature and general intelligence. The first number gives evidence of editorial ability. The subscription price is \$2 a year.

The river is very high, and is still rising, and boats have difficulty in making their way against the swift current and through the floating drift-wood. A large portion of the bottom between this place and Forest City is overflowed; and it will be an unheard-of event, if the water subsides without carrying away the Tarkio bridge.

Information on School Matters.
At the request of the people of this and neighboring School Districts, we wrote the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for his opinions and interpretation of the laws upon certain points which had arisen in these Districts, and received the following reply. His answers are clear, and to the point; and we print them, for the information of the public:—

Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
TOPEKA, April 9th, 1887.

Mr. Sol. Miller—Dear Sir:—Yours of the 3d inst. is before me, and contents noted. I shall first state what I consider the substance of your inquiries, and then give my opinion.

Inquiry 1st. Has a District Board the right to pledge the credit of a District for maps, globes and furniture, when no tax has been levied for that purpose?

Reply. The law makes it the prerogative of the voters of a District, if they see fit, to levy a special tax for the purchase of maps, globes, furniture, &c. The District Board, therefore, should not incur an indebtedness, by the purchase of articles for the payment of which the District has made no provision.

Inquiry 2d. If a District Board gives the note of the District for the payment of maps, globes and furniture, when no tax has been levied for such object, is the District bound by that obligation to pay the amount when due?

Reply. The officers of a School District are the agents of the District, for the transaction of business; and a District is bound by the action of its officers, or agents. The officers, however, are answerable to the District for the right discharge of duty.

Inquiry 3d. Is it lawful to pay notes given for maps and furniture, out of money raised for the payment of teachers' wages?

Reply. The statutes (page 43 of school laws) provide for the levy of a special tax for special purposes. The law evidently contemplates that the proceeds arising from these different levies, shall constitute separate and distinct funds. In cases of emergency, however, my opinion is that the voters of a District may authorize the Board to borrow from one fund for the payment of bills against the other fund, such loan to be replaced at a future time. Such diversion, for the time being, may be in extreme cases allowable; but the District Board cannot thus divert, without the consent of the voters of the District. The separate funds are entrusted to the officers, to be applied according to, and not contrary to, the expressed vote of those creating those separate funds.

Inquiry 4th. How often is a County Treasurer required to pay over money due the District to the Treasurer of the District? Is it only on the 1st of February and July, or is it whenever the District calls for it?

Reply. Whenever, during office hours, a District Treasurer presents a proper order to the County Treasurer, it is the duty of the County Treasurer to pay over all the funds in his possession due the District and called for by the order. By refusing to do this, at any time, the County Treasurer subjects himself to a penalty. See School Laws, pp. 33 and 35.

Inquiry 5th. Can a County Treasurer legally retain from the money due a School District, the amount of notes against a District, either purchased by him or placed in his hands for collection?

Reply. A School District is a body corporate. It can sue or be sued; and creditors must look to the District, and not to a County officer, for their pay. A County Treasurer has no legal right to cancel the floating debts of a School District, with school funds, in his possession, due that District. The school funds, State and County, and all proceeds from taxation, are entrusted to the County Treasurer, to be paid over to the District Treasurer, on the presentation of the proper orders of the District, or the County Superintendent. All that the County Treasurer is allowed to retain, is the per cent. allowed him by law. The whole, and not a part, of the remainder is to be paid to the District Treasurer. By refusing thus to pay over, the County Treasurer subjects himself to a penalty. See pages 33 and 35 of School Laws.

Inquiry 6th. Can several School Districts legally unite for the purpose of establishing a separate school, in some central location, for colored children?

Reply. The school law provides that the inhabitants qualified to vote at a school meeting lawfully assembled, shall have power "to make such order as they may deem proper for the education of white and colored children separately or otherwise, securing to them equal educational advantages." This provision contemplates a separate school in the same, and not in different Districts. The only union allowed by law, is a union of School Districts for the purpose of establishing a Graded School. If colored children are so far educated, in single Districts, separately or otherwise, as to need a graded school in which the higher branches shall be taught, then Districts may unite for the establishment of such graded school. But a District, which unites with other Districts to establish a primary school for colored children, or simply a common school, outside of the District, thus compelling colored children to travel twice or three times as far as white children, and often rendering it impracticable, on account of distance or state of the roads, for colored children to attend regularly, or even at all, does not secure to such colored children equal educational advantages; violates the law of the State; does not maintain a common school, i. e. a school which secures to all children of school age, within the District, free and equal educational advantages; and consequently the District is not entitled to an apportionment of the public school funds.

I send you herewith a copy of the laws pertaining to schools. Hoping that the above views may meet the approval and common sense convictions of a majority of the people of our State.

I remain, very truly, yours,
P. MCVICAR.

It is a singular fact, that all who oppose women voting, do so solely out of their high regard for the women. It must certainly be gratifying to the women, to know that they are held in such high esteem, that they cannot be trusted to a voice in choosing men to make laws by which they must be governed.

A prominent landmark in Seward and old Andy's Russian acquisition, is Mount Saint Elias. There is where a monument commemorative of the transaction should be raised. We suggest the erection of three tabernacles—one for Seward, one for "Moses," and one for St. Elias.

"Solid Arguments."—Here are what are termed these "solid arguments" in favor of female suffrage, from the Oklahoma Independent, a paper so bitter in its opposition to the measure, that it defames all women who desire the privilege of voting:

1. If women are brought down on the same level with men, then gentlemen can keep their seats in cars, steamboats, churches, and public assemblies, giving the ladies equal rights, and no more. This is what they claim.

2. It will give anxious old maids and spruce young widows a chance to go "sparking," and to "pop the question," privileges they have been craving for these many years.

3. In traveling over bad roads, it will give them the advantage of the glorious privilege of sharing with men the labor of "walking and carrying a rail" to pry stage coaches and other vehicles out of the mud.

Well, they are solid. Opponents of negro suffrage, contend that to grant the privilege would bring about negro equality, and that white women would take to marrying niggers. Opponents of female suffrage, insist that if women vote, they must necessarily become brawlers on the streets, must carry rails, work the roads, and all that sort of thing, and will not be entitled to any respect from the men. The one argument is about as solid the other, and they are both worse than childish.

Dr. Vinchow, one of the most eminent Professors in the Berlin University Medical Faculty, who examined Dr. Barthe, the distinguished African traveler, after death, says he was killed by the carelessness of his physician, whom he called in to relieve a trifling attack of dyspepsia, to which he was subject after eating heartily. Among other articles of the prescription was one ordering six grains of tartar emetic, which in itself was sufficient to kill four persons. If people would for one moment consider how easily remedies can be procured, which, while they are perfectly harmless in themselves, work marvelous cures, the cases of poisoning by the carelessness of physicians would be few indeed. Such a remedy is Roback's Stomach Bitters, for dyspepsia. Procure a bottle at the drug-store, and test your wife.

We see it reported that S. A. Riggs, of Lawrence, has been appointed United States District Attorney for Kansas. We are glad to hear it. He is one of the genuine men of Kansas, not a distasteful shyster. The only thing we dislike in the matter of recent appointments, is that so many of the members of the Federal Legislature are suddenly receiving Federal offices. It looks too much like the palmy days of Laneism, when, immediately after a Senatorial election, nearly the entire Legislature would go on a pilgrimage to Washington, and come back with commissions in their pockets.

The Light of the Household.—Smiling faces are the household lights. Can a wife expect her husband to smile when she sets before him poor bread? Can a husband look for smiles from his wife if he offers her inferior materials for making bread? If you, sir, will please your wife, get D. B. De Land & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus, and she will produce bread and biscuits that will please you—that will please her, and there will be light in the household—smiles all around. Use it instead of Soda.

The Copperheads are shooting over the result in Connecticut, more boisterously than they used to do over the election of a President. It is evident that they have not been used to such things, of late years. They used to tell us that Connecticut was a traitor State, that burned blue-lights during the last war with England. Consolation from such a source is thankfully received by the Democracy.

We have received a copy of the speech of C. B. Wilkinson, editor of the St. Joseph Herald, in the Missouri House of Representatives, in favor of negro suffrage. We have also read a report of his subsequent speech in St. Joseph, in favor of the election of rebels to city offices. They are both able efforts; but somehow, when we put them together, they won't mix.

BURKHALTER & FORNCROOK.—The new advertisement of the above popular firm appears this week. They keep a complete stock of all kinds of Groceries, and are constantly receiving fresh supplies. The superiority of their goods, and their reasonable prices, have already secured for them a large custom.

The negroes held an immense meeting at Macon, Georgia, recently, which passed off peacefully and agreeably, with the exception that the dirty dog, Brick Pomeroy, intruded upon it with a speech. The negroes felt the disgrace of the association keenly.

Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Scantling, and every other description of lumber, may now be had at Taylor & Orton's, in any quantity, and all bills promptly filled. If you want smooth, neat lumber, requiring no unnecessary labor in dressing, go to the Lower Saw Mill.

Cough Medicines should be so compounded that they can be taken "little and often." It is the throat and chest, not the stomach, that is affected. This is one great secret of the success of Coo's Cough Balm. Try it. All dealers sell it.

The acquisition of Russian America is characterized as a stupendous piece of folly. It does look foolish to cede a country where seed will produce nothing.

"Respect for the Sex."—We have seen married women whose meek and pitiful look at all times, whose timidity in company, and whose shrinking and trembling silence in the presence of their "lords and masters," all spoke unmistakably of the chain and tyrant at home; and we have heard the husbands of such women declaim eloquently against female suffrage, because of their high regard for the sex. A man who systematically abuses his wife, and compels her to smell bad whiskey and tobacco, tempered by a naturally foul breath, from the first of January to the thirty-first of December, is just the person whose regard for the sex would prompt him to preserve women from contamination by mixing in politics, and using her influence to suppress the dens where he goes to make a brute of himself.

The steamer Mountaineer, on her way up the river, was run into by the Sunset, on her way down, near Peru, N-braska, on Tuesday forenoon. A hole was stove into the hull of the Mountaineer, and about fifty tons of her freight in the hold was damaged.

The miners in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are on a strike, and serious riots have occurred. The Governor of New Jersey has called out the militia, to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency.

The Southern Nebraskan, of Falls City, commences Volume 2, enlarged to a seven-column sheet. It is a good and a loyal paper, and deserves the support of the people of Southern Nebraska.

President Johnson is sick with gravel. It has been reported, for some time past, that he had not much "sand in his craw"—perhaps it has changed location, and turned to gravel.

The Humboldt Union boasts that the Allen County jail is empty. So is the Doniphan County jail. It has not even so much as floor, ceiling, roof, joists, or windows.

The Nonsense of It.

"It would never do for women to vote." It would lead to such divisions in families. But political divisions do not, after all, make men quarrel half so much as religious divisions; and if you allow wives to do their own thinking in religion, why not in politics? Besides, nothing makes a man so coaxing and persuasive as when he tries to induce his neighbor to vote "our ticket." Wives who are bores all the rest of the year, would become patterns of politeness for a month before election day—if the wives only had a vote!

"The polls are not decent places for women to present." Then she is certainly needed there to make them decent. Literature was not decent, nor the dinner table, till she was admitted to them on equal terms. But already, throughout most parts of the country, the ballot box is as quiet a place to go as the Post-office; and where it is not so, the presence of one woman would be worth a dozen policemen.

"Politics are necessarily corrupting." Then why not advise good men, as well as good women, to stop voting?

"I should not wish to hear my wife speak in town meeting." I should think not, unless she spoke more to the point than the average of men. Perhaps she wouldn't be telling till she tries. And you are willing to pay a high price occasionally to hear somebody's wife sing in public—and if it is proper for a woman to sing nonsense before an audience, why not to speak sense?

"Women are sufficiently represented already, through her influence on men." How is it then that the whole legislation of Christendom, in regard to her, was a disgrace to any heathen nation, till the Woman's Rights Convention began to call attention to it, ten years ago?

"Women are entirely distinct from men, altogether unlike, quite a different order of beings." Are they indeed? Then, if they are so distinct, how can men represent them, make laws for them, administer their rights, judge them in the courts, spend their tax money? If they are the same with men, they have the same rights; if they are distinct, they have a right to a distinct representation, distinct laws, courts, property, and all the rest. Arrange it as you please, it comes to the same thing.

"A woman who takes proper care of her household, has no time to know anything about politics." Why not say, "a man who properly supports his household, has no time to know anything about politics?" Show me the husband who does not assure his wife that his day's work is harder than hers. How absurd, then, to suppose that he has time to read the newspaper every day, and step round to the ballot box once a year, and she has not!

"Women, after all, are silly creatures." No doubt they are, often enough. The old lady says in a late English novel, "God Almighty made some of them foolish, to match the men." And the men have done their best to turn the heads of others, who were no fools by nature. But it is the theory of democracy that every man has a right to express his own folly at the ballot box, if he will—and in time, perhaps, learn more sense by so doing. And why not every woman too?

The amount of it all, is that a woman must be enfranchised; it is a mere question of time. All attempts to evade this, end in inconsistency and nonsense. Either she must be a slave or an equal; there is no middle ground. Admit, in the slightest degree, her right to education or property, and she must have the right to suffrage in order to protect the property and use the education. And there are no objections to this, except such as would equally hold against the whole theory of democratic government.

Ten barrels of snake bones were found in a ledge of rocks a few days since, near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. That is where the Copperheads were last fall.

RUSSIAN-AMERICA.

The Ceded Territory.

The cession of Russian North America to the United States, if consummated, will be the most important international event affecting this continent which has occurred in many years. Such an important part has Russian-America played in the affairs of nations and of men, that, when an offer for its cession from one power to another is made known, the announcement conjures up in the mind of nearly every one visions of a cold, barren and uninhabited region, converging about Behring's straits, and celebrated only because Capt. Beechey and Sir John Franklin voyaged on its coasts. But in this resuscitation of school day memories, or even in a casual glance at the map of the continent itself, the most important parts of the territory would most likely escape notice. These are the peninsulas of Alaska and the archipelagoes known as George III, and Prince of Wales, rather peculiar names for a series of islands forming part of the possessions of the Russian Bear. It is noticeable, however, that the Russians know the islands by other names, and the one named George III, by Vancouver, forming part of the archipelago generally known by the name of that monarch, is by them called Baranof. These islands are formed by inlets of the ocean, and are more properly a narrow strip of land extending for nearly four hundred miles along the coast of the Pacific, broken by narrow canyons and arms of the sea extending in every direction.

The principal settlements are in these islands, the largest town being New Archangel, on the island of Sitka, which has a population of only 1000. On the island called George III, or Baranof, is the seat of the governor of all the establishments of Russian America. It has a governor's residence and fortifications, and magazines built of wood, and on its coast is usually a fleet of two frigates and two corvettes. The whole region along these coasts, including the archipelago of Kodiak and the peninsula of Alaska, is exceedingly mountainous, being a succession of lofty peaks, most of them volcanic, one of them reaching nearly 15,000 feet in height, and another being little inferior in altitude. The part of the mainland south of Mt. St. Elias, one of the volcanic peaks before referred to, and the loftiest summit on the continent, is nowhere more than thirty-three miles wide. The islands and coasts of the mainland have generally been well explored, but the interior of the country, which looms up prominently on the map, is almost entirely unknown. The estimated area of the whole territory is about 394,000 square miles. It has an average length and breadth of 600 miles. The longest line that can be drawn across the country, from Cape Prince of Wales on Behring's straits through the narrow strip bordering on British Columbia and the Pacific ocean, to the extreme southern point of the Russian possessions, is 1600 miles. But it will be seen from its average length and breadth that the mass of the country is tolerably compact. From several expeditions that have been projected into the interior, it seems that the western part of the territory is elevated and uneven, while the part extending along the Arctic ocean is generally flat. The north coast was discovered early in the present century. Capt. Cook having previously, as early as 1778, penetrated as far north as Icy cape. In 1826 Capt. Beechey reached Point Barrow, and at the same time the lamented Sir John Franklin, then Capt. Franklin, traced the coast from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to Retna reef.

The population of Russian America is about 60,000, of whom at least 50,000 are Esquimaux. The remaining portion of the inhabitants are Russians, Creoles, Kodiaks and Aleuts. The principal pursuits and chief dependence of the inhabitants are the fisheries and fur-hunting. Little attention is given to agricultural pursuits; but to view this vast territory as wholly forbidding and barren is to fall into a grave error. For, its shores, which sweep up from the China sea and break near the extreme north-west point of the continent, its atmosphere is toned down to the salubrity of points on the Atlantic coast which are many degrees further from the pole. Far inland there is a region of almost perpetual snow; but on the coast, and as far inland as the breezes from off the China sea current may reach and modify the rigors of the climate, the land is fruitful and the country inviting.

The fur product of the country has for many years been made a monopoly by the Russian government, but the United States and Great Britain succeeded in obtaining a lease for the territory from 50 deg. 40 min. north latitude to 58 deg. 13 min., and the exclusive privilege of supplying the Russians with agricultural produce and provisions was granted to the Hudson's Bay company. The monopoly of the other territory remains with the Russian-American company.

It is noticeable that, by the treaties with the United States and Great Britain, made in 1824, the late Russian possessions comprehends all the American coast of the Pacific, and the adjacent islands north of the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and the whole of the mainland west of the meridian of 141 degrees west longitude, which passes through Mount St. Elias. This boundary treaty was accepted and made binding so long ago as 1824.

NOT POSTED.—The Topeka Tribune gives the following amusing incident, growing out of the present suffrage movement. Two parties arrived at the Capital House in that city, the gentleman being registered as Dr. Blackwell, and the lady as Lucy Stone. The register as it appeared, did not appear to show to the Clerk of the Capital that the parties were "man and wife," but simply two different and unconnected individuals. The gentleman remarked that they "wished a room." The clerk thought of course that the two could not occupy a single room; but was informed that one room would be quite sufficient, and thereupon, as cool as possible, under the circumstances, our friend said: "but we don't do business in that way." Explanations followed, and the matter was amicably arranged, so that Dr. Blackwell and Lucy Stone occupied the same room.

Chingampijigs.

Petroleum V. Nasby does not seem to succeed very well as a lecturer, though his reputation carries him through.

The Kansas bill to encourage the growth of hedges is now a law. It gives five cents a rod each year for fifteen years, for good hedge fences.

The whole number of Webster's Spelling Book printed, has reached 40,000,000. It sold last year at the rate of 5131 copies for each working day.

An old Episcopal church at Richmond, Staten Island, was burned last Thursday. It was built by Queen Anne, in 1713.

Dr. Jayne, of "Expectant" notoriety, left two millions of property. His widow is said to be about marrying a wealthy young man of New Jersey.

A negro recently refused to take the oath as postmaster at Forest depot, Virginia, because he had "sympathized" with the South during the rebellion.

The Mobile Tribune, an exceedingly amiable sheet, recently remarked of Horace Greeley, that he was "the most abominable villain ever belched to the surface of a corrupt age."

A Texas paper in illustrating the advantages of advertising, states that a gentleman advertised the loss of a \$50 note and found it in his vest pocket before he reached home.

In England, France and Germany, women have been admitted to practice, and in the two former countries, Women's Schools or Colleges have been opened.

The Border Sentinel rejoices over the fact that there is living in Lima County, Kansas, a man by the name of Mullis, who has a family of nineteen children, all alive, neither a cripple nor a Democrat among them.

An Italian astronomer named Sciparelli has been studying about the comet of 1862. He predicts that the earth will be obliged to pass through the very nucleus of this comet the year 1882.

In Washington, a woman shot a man because he did not marry her; in Cincinnati, another shot one because he did. What can a bachelor do to save his bacon?

A cat recently got into the large cylinder of the Hoe press of the North British Mail newspaper. The unfortunate puss remained quiet for two hundred revolutions of the cylinder, when she fell under it upon the forms and was distributed over them.

An incantation individual at Terre Haute, Ind., the other day, after smoking his pipe put it in his pocket with a package of powder. He was seen shortly after looking a good deal surprised, and inquiring for his coat tail and a large piece of his breeches.

The raid on the "chignons" still continues. The London Lancet says it is certain that many ladies carry about with them in their chignons the seeds of ringworm, which is called an "intractable malady." It also says that much of the hair used for chignons is "church-yard hair," pulled from the scalps of the dead.

A Buffalo paper has the following: "We know of one enterprising Western Representative who bought twenty-five dollars' worth of written eloquence in aid of a railroad grant, and who circulated it at home with such acceptance that he was rewarded by a credulous people with a U. S. Senatorship."

"A. Head," of the New Orleans Crescent, a retired printer, proposes that every printer shall set "one thousand ems" of type, to be paid for in the usual way, according to the price ruling in the locality, and appropriated to a monument which shall typify the virtues of A. Ward, and transmit his memory to futurity in imperishable bronze or marble.

BURKHALTER & FORNCROOK

Are now receiving, and will keep constantly on hand, a choice selection of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Queensware,

CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c.,

Which they will sell for CASH or PRODUCE, at as low rates as can be found in the city.

Call and see for yourselves, at their old stand,

Corner of Main and Levee.

WHITE CLOUD.

April 19, 1887.

PRAIRIE NURSERY,

Highland, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

GRAPE VINES,

RASPBERRIES.

LAWTON BLACKBERRIES,

PIE PLANT, &c., for sale.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call at the Nursery and see for themselves.

I believe my trees and plants are good, and well adapted to the prairie. Certainly much care has been taken to attain that result.

April 18, 1887—**E. SNYDER.**